THE LEGAL ADVISER

DEPARTMENT OPERATED THE OF STATE A/UDO/ALTA

Catober 27, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

TO:

G - Mr. Alexis Johnson

FROM:

L - Mr. Abram Chayes

() DOWNERSHIP TO SO () DOWN () C. MIDE Assurances re Cuban Security on Reciprocal Basis SUBJECT:

In the Cuban statements to the Security Council this week, it was plainly stated that the military buildup in Cuba had been necessitated by the threat of invasion which the Cuban Government apprehended from the United States. The Cuban statements broadly suggested that, if this threat were removed, there would be no need for bases. Acting Secretary-General U Thant has indicated his belief in the necessity for some assurances regarding Cuban security in connection with any dismantling and withdrawal of the Soviet missile bases. The same thought is in the minds of many United Nations Members: They see a certain plausibility in the contention that Cuba's security was threatened by the United States and that this led to the missile bases,

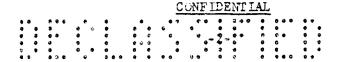
In accordance with your request, we have prepared three drafts containing assurances regarding Cuba's security. These have been drafted with a view to linking the assurances with a requirement for reciprocal conduct on the part of Cuba. The drafting has been done in general language designed to have a maximum acceptability to opinion in the United States.

The substance of whatever assurances the United States would give could be conveyed in any one of a number of different forms. They could be set forth in any instrument recording agreement on removal of the missile bases from Cuba. The assurances, and an appropriate Cuban response, could be set forth in communications to U Thant. Or they could be the subject of parallel declarations by the United States and Cuban Governments, perhaps formally noted by the United Nations Security Council. These are some of the ways in which assurances regarding Cuba's security, and corresponding undertakings on the part of Cuba, could be expressed.

As to the timing of any such assurances, it would seem that they would most appropriately be given in connection with the conclusion of negotiations resulting in dismantling and withdraw 1 of the missile bases. However, as a means of inducing progress towards this end result, including the negotiation of a standstill agreement (on arms shipments and on activities at the missile bases), it would probably be necessary to indicate at a very early date that the United States would be prepared to give such assurances in connection with dismantling and withdrawal.

As an adjunct to these assurances regarding Cuba's security, we could if necessary give a specific undertaking as to the solely defensive character of the Guantanamo base. There could be added to this a provision for impartial observers at whe prosecto werify wompliance. Such an arrangement would be a logical counteryajtijto ပြိုပစ်နို့။ ထိုကြိုက်ပြုစ်သည် ရှိဝန္တို့ the မွန်ပြုန်းချီation of Soviet missile bases.

Inspection



Inspection by international observers at Guantanamo would balance inspection elsewhere in Cuba. If ground inspection were not accepted by Cuba, then a plan of continuing air surveillence might be adopted and maintained in operation by tacit, if not express, agreement.

We are continuing to consider other possible formulae and methods for stating assurances regarding Cuban security.

L:LMeeker:kfr 10/27/62

R 92

ALTERNATIVE A ... October 26, 1962

DECLARATION ON CUBA

As a member of the Organization of American States, the
United States is guided in its policies by the Principles set
forth in the Charter of the Organization adopted at Bogota in
April 1948. The United States attaches particular importance
to the following declaration contained in Article 5 of that
Charter: "International order consists essentially of respect
for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States,
and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from
treaties and other sources of international law." In conformity
with this declaration, it is the policy of the United States to
accord a scrupulous respect for the sovereignty, territorial
integrity, and political independence of all the American
Republics, including Cuba, expecting in return a like respect
and faithful fulfillment of obligations under international law.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/ODG/MR

FLOOR 4-6-88

Common 4-6-88

Common



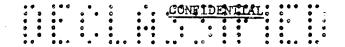
R 93

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLARATION ON CUBA

The Hemispheric community of the American Republics is based on adherence to the Principles set forth in Article 5 of the Charter of the Organization of American States. These principles include the condemnation of aggression; good faith in the relations between States; international law as the standard of conduct in reciprocal relations; and a declaration that international order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty and independence of States, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law, The United States regards these principles as the foundation of its policy in relations with the other American Republics. It is the desire and purpose of the United States that the relations of this country with Cuba, as with other members of the Organization, shall be founded in a mutual respect for and observance of the Principles set forth in its Charter.



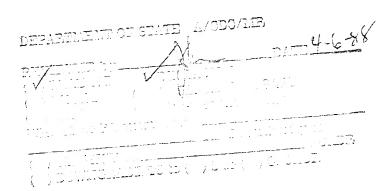


ALTERNATIVE C

October 26, 1962

DECLARATION ON CUBA

The United States considers of the utmost importance the obligation undertaken by all Members of the United Nations to "refrain in their International relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations." Equally, members of the community of nations are bound to refrain from other forms of aggression or interference in the affairs of other states. On a basis of reciprocal respect and observance, the United States declares its adherence to these principles in the relations between Cuba and the United States.



EXCISED COPY FOLLOWS

F720011-1328

G - Mr. Alexia Johnson

L - Mr. Abram Chayse

Assurances re Cuban Security on Reciprocal Basis SUBJECT:

In the Cuban statements to the Security Council this week, it was plainly stated that the military buildup in Cuba had been necessitated by the threat of invesion which the Cuban Government apprehended from the United States. The Cuban statements broadly suggested that, if this threat work removed, there would be no need for bases. Acting Secretary-General U Threat has indicated his belief in the necessity for some assurances regarding Cuban security in connection with any dismentling and withdrawal of the Soviet missile bases. The same thought is in the minds of many United Mations Members: They see a certain plausibility in the contention that Cuba's security was threatened by the United States and that this led to the missile bases.

In accordance with your request, we have prepared three drafts containing assurances regarding Cuba's security. These have been drafted with a view to linking the assurances with a requirement for reciprocal conduct on the part of Cubs. The drafting has been done in general language designed to have a maximum acceptability to opinion in the United States.

The substance of whatever assurances the United States would give could be conveyed in any man of a number of different forms. They could be set forth in any instrument recording agreement on resoval of the missile bases from Cuba. The assurances, and an appropriate Cuban response, could be set forth in commiscations to U Thank. Or they could be the subject of parallel declarations by the United States and Cuban Governments, perhaps formally moted by the United Mations Security Coveril. These are some of the ways in which assurances regarding Cuba's security, and corresponding undertakings on the part of Cuba, could de emissa.

As to the timing of any such assurances, it would seem that they would meet appropriately be given in connection with the conclusion of negotiations resulting in dismanting and withdrawal of the missile bases. Bowever, as a masse of inducing progress towards this end result, including the negotiation of a standscill agreement (on arms shipmonts and on activities at the missile bases), it would probably be accessary to indicate at a very sarly date that the United State would be prepared to give such assurances in connection with dismutiling and withdraval. - . .

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/GDC/ME.

PRYLEMED BY TWAININGERTH DAME 4/2/84 GUESTAES (SEAVELTHE STATE DATE ENGOSZI, EXIZITE MISKIECZ [] E. Pilli: Wift HETRON(2) DECLISSIFIED RELEASABLE! entire denieded in this

ATTACHMENT NO. 4 DOCUMENT NO. 90

If ground inspection were not accepted by Cuba, then a plan of continuing air survaillance might be adopted and maintained in operation by tacit, if not express, agreement.

We are continuing to consider other possible formulae and methods.

for stating assurances regarding Cuben security.

OT MILE

ATTERNATIVE A

October 26, 1962

DECLARACION IN GUBA

As a member of the Organization of American States, the. United States is guided in its policies by the Frinciples set a the same and the forth in the Charter of the Organization adopted at Bogota in e de mente de la companya de la comp April 1948. The United States attaches particular importance: to the following declaration contained in Article 5 of that Charter: "International order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States. and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international las. " In conformity 。我只要你还是**我们的**我们的 with this declaration, it is the policy of the United States to accord a serupulous respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of all the American Republice, including Cubs, expecting in return a like respect and faithful fulfillness of obligations under inversational law. CONFIDENCE 1.

ALTERNATIVE B

October 25, 1962

<u>DECLARATION ON CUBA</u>

The Hemispheric community of the American Republics is . based on adherence to the Principles sat forth in Article 5 300000m 增加性原因性的特殊的多种的发生的自由性性的原因的原则性的原则性的原则的原则的原则的原则的原则的原则的原则的原则的原则的原则的原则的原则的原则,而且 of the Charter of the Organization of American States. These प्रकृत किल्लं व राज्य र principles include the condemnation of aggression; good faith in the relations between States; international law as the standard of conduct in reciprocal relations; and a declaration that international order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty and independence of States, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law. The United States regards thase principles as the foundation of its policy in relations with the other American Republics. It is the desire and purpose of the United States that the relations of this country with Cubs, as with other members of the Organization. shall be founded in a mutual respect for and observance of the Principles set forth in its Charter.

CONFIDENTIAL

ALTERNATIVE C

Ockober 25, 1952

DECLARATION ON CUBA

The United States considers of the utmost importance the obligation and staken by all lembers of the United Nations to Traffrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the servitorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations. Equally, members of the community of nations are bound to refrain from other forms of aggression or interference in the affairs of other states. On a basis of reciprocal respect and observance, the United States declares its advance to these principles in the relations between Cube and the United States.

	0 .	6 0 0 C 9 3	5 B	9 e		• •	• • •	9 0 9 0	e •	0 0 0	0 8 0 9
Manio		•••		• • •	8 0	9 6 8		• •	•	•	£ •
	0	WARP.									

THIS DOCUMENT DENIED IN SEPL

PER & Rechowing

OFFICE EUR/P

CASE NUMBER 620289 Bornbourn

DATE 6 10 TT